

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

THE NEW SOUTH.

From the N. Y. Tribune. "Happy is that people," says a philosopher, "whose annals are dull." He was right; and hence we conclude that the South in the large view, is doing well. Though afflicted with many thousands of inhabitants who own more than they can pay, and of course, complain of hard times—with thousands who can do nothing that is of any use, and thus can find nothing to do—by thousands more who, vainly bemoaning an irrecoverable past, refuse to adapt themselves to the living present, and naturally find it intolerable—the South wears a more cheerful aspect in 1870 than she did in either of the last five years. Though idlers, white and black, still throng her cities and crowd her cabins, she has more people at work to-day than she had at this time in any previous year since 1860. Though she has still an immense area of arable land thrown out of cultivation, she will, with a fair season, grow and manufacture far more in 1870 than in any recent year. Her soil is still cheap, but not so utterly unsalable as most of it for years has been; her railroads might be better, but they are more serviceable than of late, and are growing better month by month. If the South can simply go on as she is going for ten years longer, she will be richer and more prosperous than she ever yet has been.

Yet she is not without her remaining scourges; and first among these are her Ku-Klux. These are generally Rebels who kept out of the Confederate armies under one pretext or another, and thus escaped being whipped into good behavior; but some of them were boys, too young to shoulder a musket in 1861-4, but now old enough for malignity and mischief. These malcontents, too cowardly for open rebellion, conspire in secret to make night hideous by masks and cowardly raids on inoffensive negroes, whom they hate, abuse, and rob, because they are free. Though but an insignificant fraction of the Southern whites are Ku-Klux, or give them any positive aid, there must be many who do nothing to expose, denounce, and bring them to justice. All who do not, as well as the masquerading villains they virtually protect, are enemies of the South.

Next in baleful importance are those who deserve the appellation of "carpet-baggers." We do not regard this word as applicable to the thousands of good and true men who have migrated southward since 1864, with honest intent to make their homes henceforth in the South and help rebuild her waste places. We know some of these, and know that they are a blessing to any community of which they form a part. But there is a large class who went South in quest of office, or power, or plunder of some kind, and who have let nothing stand in the way of their greed or their ambition. Had the Southern whites evinced sense enough to say to the blacks promptly and heartily, "You are as free as we are; henceforth your prosperity is identified with ours; we bid you welcome to the rights claimed by us," the carpet-baggers could have done no harm. But the ex-Rebels saw this like fools, with regard not merely to black suffrage, but to black schools, black privileges in public conveyances, etc., etc. If the carpet-baggers had had too much power, they owe it less to the votes of the blacks than the mad folly of the whites. If their power is not yet broken, the Southern whites have mainly upheld it. No rational being can blame the blacks for trusting even unworthy whites who treat them as men rather than those who persist in regarding them as dogs.

Some weeks ago, a great Democratic meeting was held in New Orleans. The principal speaker was ex-Senator Hendricks of Indiana, who urged his hearers to deal henceforth with the blacks wisely and kindly, in view of the fact that they had acquired the right of suffrage, and could not be divested of it. In the face of this excellent advice, the meeting proceeded—after denouncing carpet-bag rule as infamously corrupt and rapacious—to resolve that "the Star-car system" should be revived in New Orleans—that is, that no colored person should henceforth be allowed to ride in any street cars but those expressly set apart for their use! Of course, that was fair notice to every colored voter that he must in no case cast a Democratic ballot, unless he chose to degrade and stigmatize his own race.

Such are the antagonist influences that are mainly responsible for whatever is still deplorable in the condition of the South—the Ku-Klux who scourge, rob, and sometimes kill; the inoffensive negroes, being the most flagrant offender; but the carpet-bagger who would use them for his own selfish and often mercenary ends, and the Democrat who would perpetuate a senseless antagonism of races, contributing to the distraction and paralysis of her energies. We trust that all together form a decided minority of her people, while the great majority of all colors are intent on the earliest possible closing of all remaining wounds through the triumph of universal amnesty and the firm establishment of impartial suffrage.

RECONSTRUCTION OF THE CABINET.

From the N. Y. Sun. Reports have been current in Washington for some time past that the Hon. Hannan Fish is about to retire from the State Department. It is said that the only reason is that he desires to do so; and it is certain that General Grant would never dismiss a member of his Cabinet who did not resist any favorite notion of his, and who treated him with politeness. Very likely the report of Mr. Fish's intention is true. The place he holds is not the one he is understood to have coveted. His ambition was to be appointed Minister to England, but the President made him Secretary of State. It was one of the queerest acts of this queer administration.

Mr. Fish is an honest man. He is also a gentleman. His natural disposition is patriotic. He would not intentionally dishonor his country. But he is not competent to direct the policy of a great government in a difficult crisis. It would be as proper to choose General Ben. Butler for Archbishop of Canterbury as to select Hamilton Fish for Secretary of State. However, General Grant did it; and the result is what we see. The administration is weak, cowardly, anti-American, truckling to Spain and bullying Hayti, giving moral support to the Brazilian crusade for the extension of slavery in South America, and with no positive foreign policy anywhere except the jobbing, swindling treaty for the annexation of St. Domingo. Such lack of brains, such sterility of ideas, such total absence of manly spirit, such indifference to American principles, was never seen before in the Government of the United States. And for all this Mr. Fish is justly held responsible.

When Mr. Fish goes, it is probable that Judge Hoar will go also. Two Cabinet ministers from Massachusetts will not answer for

a permanent arrangement; and if Mr. Motley should at the same time be required to make way for Mr. Fish at London, the Bay State would still have no reason to complain. It is not said that Mr. Robeson will also resign, but it would be better for the Republican party if he were also out of office. New Jersey has no right to the glory of furnishing the lay figure behind which Admiral Porter mismanages the navy. What distinguished citizen of New York will be invited to take Mr. Fish's place? Judge Pierpont would make a brilliant Secretary of State, and he sacrificed \$25,000 to carry General Grant's election. Had he given the money to the candidate rather than to the cause his chance would be excellent. There is also the Hon. John A. Griswold, lately Republican candidate for Governor; he is a man of character, ability, and courage, and would make a thousand times better Secretary than Mr. Fish; but it is his misfortune to be a decided Republican and a man of political experience and influence.

Upon the whole, it is impossible to conjecture upon whom the chance will fall of being selected for this great office; and we advise all gentlemen who aspire to such honor to send their papers to Washington without delay. Let us only hope that no man will get the place who has not mind and heart enough to do justice between the ferocious volunteers and slave-traders and the struggling patriots of Cuba.

THE POLICY OF THE PRESIDENT—A NEW CABINET NECESSARY.

From the N. Y. Herald. It is evident the President is not assisted by his Cabinet as he ought to be in the public policy he has marked out for his administration. This is particularly the case in his policy with regard to St. Domingo, Cuba, the West Indies, and our relations with American countries generally. He is a progressive man, he comprehends the destiny of this country, he has those large ideas of the future and grandeur of the republic which the people of his section—the Great West—have, and he desires to extend the power and commerce of the United States in this hemisphere while he remains in office. Hence the treaty which he has made for the annexation of St. Domingo, the project for a ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien, and the other steps he is taking to make this republic the dominating power over the American continent and in American affairs. The acquisition of St. Domingo and the Darien Canal are the initial steps, the points d'appui, to use a military term, for controlling the political condition and trade of Cuba and the rest of the Antilles, as well as of the Central and South American States. Looking at this position, he has those large ideas of the future and grandeur of the republic which the people of his section—the Great West—have, and he desires to extend the power and commerce of the United States in this hemisphere while he remains in office. Hence the treaty which he has made for the annexation of St. Domingo, the project for a ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien, and the other steps he is taking to make this republic the dominating power over the American continent and in American affairs. The acquisition of St. Domingo and the Darien Canal are the initial steps, the points d'appui, to use a military term, for controlling the political condition and trade of Cuba and the rest of the Antilles, as well as of the Central and South American States.

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reorganize the Cabinet thoroughly, but a change in the State Department is imperative. The President must have a Cabinet that will be in accord with him and that will carry out his policy.

MOZART'S "DON JUAN."

If, as Fetis remarks, the *Idomeneo* of Mozart be the basis of all the music of the present day, *Don Juan* has been the centre of all human intelligence with regard to operatic writing not only in this day but for all other days. It is possible that there may be operas more pleasing to the ear than Mozart's *Juan*, more passionate to the heart, tinged with a deeper personal sorrow, displaying more of the controversial schools in composition—but never again can there be such a romantic, innocent-hearted description of the denial of the infinite life and the humiliation of the present as seen in Mozart's portrait of the scenes in *Don Juan*. Professor Ruskin, in considering it the greatest prostitution of the greatest musical genius that has ever yet appeared upon earth, has judged hardly and harshly of the poor composer. He was not in the situation of Meyerbeer, and the *Bertram* of Meyerbeer is not the *Juan* of Mozart. Mozart lived by his pen; and when the Viennese publisher told him that unless he could write in a more popular style, he would buy no more manuscript of him, the prompt reply of the artist told of both his necessity and his honesty—"Then I had better starve and go to destruction at once." He was never in the position to choose his subjects; but the facts to be described, if not in unison with his disposition, never affected his artistic power. He saw that great things in art often failed from want of an admixture with the lower and meaner circumstances of life, and he accepted the combination, but with any intention that it should circumscribe or abate the action of his own great heart. *Don Juan* was with him at first a necessity, and afterwards a deliberate choice, but he knew his own powers and instincts. He had to paint the true reprobate—one who was never sorry for anything he did and never intended to be; repentance was a word out of his dictionary; and when the "Stone-Ghost" cried out, "Repent," and the serving man joined in the entreaty, he could see nothing to repent of. Mozart had no sympathy in such a creed, his temperament and emotional tendencies were altogether opposed to it, and in the influence of perfect artistic power, he well knew he could reveal it. This great artist, who could write to his father and say, "I never lie down in bed without thinking I may never see another day, but I have great reason to be thankful for the real design of life, and is the key of true happiness," cannot be considered as prostituting his genius when painting in all the intensity of burning passion the impotent struggle and nothingness of such a creed as the libertine's.

The great charm of the opera is the innocent way in which Mozart conceives and treats every incident. It is something about love—*Zerlina*, *Donna Anna*, or even *Elvira*? Then comes forth the strong tenderness of affection—the man who sends a "million of kisses" to his wife—and he instantly weaves a little scene of true, honest feeling, a chapter in human life, sweet and solemn, as coming from one who holds certain belief in the purity of woman and in the faith of man. In the "Ballet," *Don Juan* is "Vain and vain," *Zerlina* is "There is as much of the true spiritual life—the infinite existence—of maiden affection, as in the larger framed songs of *Donna Anna* and her lover *Ottavio*. Haydn could not realize anything of this kind, but he appreciated keenly the power he himself failed in, when he remarked, "It is the affecting emotion, the deep musical intelligence, that makes Mozart the greatest composer living." Meyerbeer could not do it; indeed, the only bit of feeling shown in the *Bertram* is when the poor wretch (in the recitative) reflects it is all of no use, for he is irreparably damned; and he gives him that, in the recitative, advising the noble servant show a true affection for his master when in real affliction and danger. The Ghost asks *Juan* to come and sup with him; "No, no, don't," is the instant answer of the joker of jokes, and he is as earnest as the marble visitant in his prayer for sorrow and amendment on the part of the disappearing hero. And, amid the heartless fun and merriment created out of the woes of the poor abandoned and half-demented lady, *Leporello* drops in with lively tunes of melody sympathetic of her melancholy, and marvellously advantageous to the expression of the situation. It was Mozart's mission to reform the musical drama; he felt this, and made it the object of his life; all his thoughts were dependent on this condition of his mind, and gave him that, in the recitative, advising the noble servant show a true affection for his master when in real affliction and danger. The Ghost asks *Juan* to come and sup with him; "No, no, don't," is the instant answer of the joker of jokes, and he is as earnest as the marble visitant in his prayer for sorrow and amendment on the part of the disappearing hero. And, amid the heartless fun and merriment created out of the woes of the poor abandoned and half-demented lady, *Leporello* drops in with lively tunes of melody sympathetic of her melancholy, and marvellously advantageous to the expression of the situation.

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in unusual and unconventional forms; he had realized its grace and beauty, its exaltation and refinement; he had put into the drama what the poet had never dreamt of; he had never stayed his hand, or stinted his imagination; never sacrificed ought to timid or prudential motives; thought little or nothing of public opinion; had gone beyond his art into the divine regions of the heart and the imagination—and the public declined to follow, preferring the material life, and abjuring all new desires, and reforming aspirations. Mozart had aimed to go beyond himself, and he had done so; it was an unnecessary effort, an indulgence not to be forgiven. So he passed to more symphonies and other operas; saving himself from starvation by composing dances and impromptus and short pieces for people who could not play. As was said of Beethoven, Mozart in his latter days had become unintelligible, an error he endeavored to correct in his *Magic Flute*, by the introduction of the comic element in a more lentic shape, and with the realism of a ring of bells. The attributes of the old Egyptian philosophy—endurance, gentleness, charity, self-denial, and heavenly contemplation, required a strong saccharine sop, and Mozart added the sop with good-will and without stint.

The superb casts of the *Don Juan* have long made the opera a great favorite, although long after its first presentation in England (1817), the Italian troupe fought shy of its great difficulties. The lady singers disliked the fetters of the orchestral accompaniments; but all such dislikes have long since passed away. The advance of the "Pobert" made the "Juan" easy to all, and Meyerbeer placed Mozart and his opera in the place he will ever occupy. There is nothing like a comparison between differences, especially when there is lavish luxury of genius on the one hand, opposed only against hard, dry, and painstaking mechanism on the other. Mozart had the head, hand, and heart, and, further, the good motive. He was always up to real, passionate heat.—*Thorn's Journal of Music.*

WINES AND LIQUORS.

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INSURANCE. THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA—STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES, on the 30th day of December, 1869. It is remembered, that on this 31st day of March, A. D. 1870, before me, the undersigned, a Commissioner in and for the State of New York, duly commissioned and authorized by the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania, to take the acknowledgment of deeds and other writings, to be used and recorded in said State of Pennsylvania, and to administer oaths and affirmations, personally appeared HENRY B. HYDE, Vice-President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, and made oath that the following is a true statement of the condition of said Equitable Life Assurance Society upon the 30th day of December, A. D. 1869. And I further certify, that I have made personal examination of the condition of said Equitable Life Assurance Society on this day, and am satisfied they have a good and validly invested to the amount of Ten Million dollars. That I have examined the securities now in the hands of the Company, as set forth in the annexed statement, and the same are of the value represented in the Statement. I further certify, that I am not interested in the affairs of said Company. In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and my official seal, this 31st day of March, A. D. 1870. THOMAS L. THORNTON, (Signed) Commissioner for Pennsylvania in New York.

First—Capital stock, \$10,000,000.00. Second—Amount of assets, \$10,000,000.00. The value as nearly as may be of the Real Estate held by the company, \$1,500,000.00. Cash in hand, \$44,775.00. Cash in Banks, \$44,775.00. Metropolitan National Bank. Cash in hands of agents in course of transmission, \$48,131.80. Amount of Loans secured by bonds and mortgages, \$1,500,000.00. Rate of interest thereon, \$75,000.00. Rate of interest due and owing, \$7,176,707.38. Amount of Loans secured by bonds and mortgages, \$1,500,000.00. Rate of interest thereon, \$75,000.00. Rate of interest due and owing, \$7,176,707.38. U. S. Bonds, \$20,000,000.00. N. Y. State Bonds, \$1,000,000.00. City Bonds, \$1,000,000.00. Virginia Bonds, \$1,000,000.00. Alabama Bonds, \$1,000,000.00. State of New York Bonds, \$1,000,000.00. AMOUNT OF STOCKS OWNED BY THE COMPANY, \$1,500,000.00. U. S. Bonds, \$20,000,000.00. N. Y. State Bonds, \$1,000,000.00. City Bonds, \$1,000,000.00. Virginia Bonds, \$1,000,000.00. Alabama Bonds, \$1,000,000.00. State of New York Bonds, \$1,000,000.00. AMOUNT OF STOCKS OWNED BY THE COMPANY, \$1,500,000.00. U. S. Bonds, \$20,000,000.00. N. Y. State Bonds, \$1,000,000.00. City Bonds, \$1,000,000.00. Virginia Bonds, \$1,000,000.00. Alabama Bonds, \$1,000,000.00. State of New York Bonds, \$1,000,000.00. AMOUNT OF STOCKS OWNED BY THE COMPANY, \$1,500,000.00.

INSURANCE. DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1868. Office southeast corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia. MARINE INSURANCES. On Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all parts of the world. INLAND INSURANCES. On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union. FIRE INSURANCES. On Merchandise generally, on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc. ASSETS OF THE COMPANY. November 1, 1869. \$200,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, (ten-forties), \$116,000.00. 100,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, (four-fives), 107,500.00. 50,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, (six-fives), 60,000.00. 200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan, 213,000.00. 200,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax), 200,000.00. 100,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan, 102,000.00. 20,000 Pennsylvania Four Per Cent. Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds, 19,450.00. 25,000 Pennsylvania Four Per Cent. Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guaranteed), 20,000.00. 20,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan, 15,000.00. 7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan, 4,870.00. 12,500 Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Loan, 14,000.00. 5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Loan, 3,800.00. 10,000 Philadelphia and Southern Counties Six Per Cent. Loan, 7,500.00. 246,000 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Property, 246,000.00. \$1,831,400 Paid. Market value, \$1,255,270.00. Real Estate, \$50,000.00. Life Receivable for Insurances made, \$28,700.00. Premiums due at Agencies, \$28,700.00. Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company, \$5,000.00. Stocks, Bonds, and other securities, \$1,255,270.00. Cash in Bank, \$168,215.88. Cash in Drawer, \$75.96. \$1,831,400 Paid. Market value, \$1,255,270.00.

Thomas C. Hand, Samuel B. Stokes, John C. Davis, William B. Boniton, Edmund A. Sonder, Edward Darringer, Theophilus Paulding, H. Jones Brooke, Henry Traquair, Edward Lafourcade, Henry Stoddard, Jacob P. Jones, George W. Hand, James B. McFarland, William C. Ludwig, Alfred P. Byrne, Joseph H. Seal, James McLean, Hugh Clark, J. R. Semple, Pittsburgh, John D. Taylor, D. T. Morgan, Pittsburgh, George W. Harrison, D. T. Morgan, Pittsburgh, William C. Houston. THOMAS C. HAND, President. HENRY LULLBURN, Secretary. HENRY LULLBURN, Secretary. 11 INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA. JANUARY 1, 1870. Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual. CAPITAL, \$500,000. ASSETS, \$2,783,581. Losses paid since organization, \$23,000,000. Receipts of Premiums, 1869, \$1,991,837.45. Interest from Investments, '69, 114,600.77. Losses paid, 1869, \$2,106,534.19. Statement of the Assets. First Mortgage on City Property, \$765,459. United States Government and other Loan Bonds, 1,132,846. Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks, \$5,708. Cash in Bank and Office, \$47,320. Loans on Collateral Security, 32,465. Notes Receivable, mostly on Premiums, 22,544. Accrued Interest, 20,567. Premiums in course of transmission, 85,198. Unsettled Marine Premiums, 100,500. Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia, 30,000. \$2,783,581. DIRECTORS. Francis R. Cope, Edward H. Procter, Charles Taylor, Alfred D. Jessup, William C. Harrison, George L. Harrison, Arthur G. Coffin, President. CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President. C. H. KEELER, Assistant Secretary. 94

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 86 Chestnut Street. INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL. CAPITAL, \$200,000. FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY. Insurance against Loss or Damage to the contents of particular or temporary structures. DIRECTORS. Charles Richardson, John Peacor, William B. Kluwe, John Kenner, Jr., William B. Kluwe, Edward H. Orne, John H. Kluwe, John W. Everman, Nathaniel Hill, John J. Ford, George A. West, Charles Richard, President. WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President. WILLIAM I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7251

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated 1829. Charter Perpetual. No. 516 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square. The Company, under its Charter, insures for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanent or for limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms. The Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss. DIRECTORS. Daniel Smith, Jr., John Devereux, Alexander Ross, Thomas Smith, Isaac Hazebrouk, Henry Lewis, Thomas Robinson, John G. Smith, Jr., President. WM. C. CROWELL, Secretary. 234

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA. Office S. W. corner of FOURTH and WALNUT Streets. FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY. PERPETUAL CHARTER POLICIES ISSUED. CASH CAPITAL (paid up in full), \$200,000.00. Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 1870, \$524,365.14. DIRECTORS. Wm. R. Atwood, Jr., Livingston Brainerd, Nathaniel Brainerd, Wm. G. Brinley, John M. Atwood, Wm. G. Brinley, John T. Fiedler, Charles W. Brainerd, George H. Brainerd, James M. Axtell, John H. Brainerd, James M. Axtell, Thomas H. Montgomery, Vice-President. ALLEN WINTNER, Secretary. JACOB B. FLETCHER, Assistant Secretary.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO. LONDON. ESTABLISHED 1803. Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds, \$5,000,000 IN GOLD. PREVOST & HERRING, Agents, No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia. CHAS. M. PREVOST, CHAS. P. HERRING. J. T. EASTON, J. McARDON, BRIDGES and COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 15 SOUTH SECOND Street, New York. No. 45 W. PHILADELPHIA Street, Baltimore. We are prepared to ship orders of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and dispatch. Canal Boats and Rivers Vessels preferred at all seasons, unless otherwise ordered.

ASBURY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., N. Y. Number of Policies issued by the five largest New York Companies during the first years of their existence—MUTUAL, (23 months), 1099. NEW YORK, (18 months), 1081. M. N. H. A. T. A. N., (18 months), 853. NICHOLS & CO., (18 months), 850. EQUITABLE, (17 months), 886. During the 21 months of its existence the ASBURY HAS ISSUED 2600 POLICIES, INSURING NEARLY \$6,000,000. Reliable Covering Agents wanted throughout the country. JAMES M. LONGACER, Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware. Office No. 82 ALBANY Street, Philadelphia. BALTIMORE & PHILADELPHIA, 1870.

ASBURY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., N. Y. Number of Policies issued by the five largest New York Companies during the first years of their existence—MUTUAL, (23 months), 1099. NEW YORK, (18 months), 1081. M. N. H. A. T. A. N., (18 months), 853. NICHOLS & CO., (18 months), 850. EQUITABLE, (17 months), 886. During the 21 months of its existence the ASBURY HAS ISSUED 2600 POLICIES, INSURING NEARLY \$6,000,000. Reliable Covering Agents wanted throughout the country. JAMES M. LONGACER, Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware. Office No. 82 ALBANY Street, Philadelphia. BALTIMORE & PHILADELPHIA, 1870.